
implementation of programs under these four areas. Programs address a wide range of needs, from supplemental assistance for an estimated 30,000 homeowners with uninsured damage from Hurricane Floyd, to funding support to cleanup the eight junkyards in the 100-year floodplain of the Neuse River Basin.¹⁵ In short, post-disaster redevelopment efforts in North Carolina are supported by unprecedented state resources.

Coordination Role of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Initiative. The HMPI will continue to play a pivotal role in the institutionalization of hazard mitigation in North Carolina, including:

- coordination with FEMA's *Project Impact* to ensure that community strategies are integrated, and that programs and resources are optimized
- integration of technical expertise in hazards and risk assessment, hazard mapping, land use planning, training, and hazard mitigation
- serving as the critical link between state and local government agencies to develop community capacity, to develop strategies and priorities, and to implement risk reduction measures that can foster sustainable development
- recruiting additional partners – including state and federal agencies, universities, professional associations, and non-profit organizations – that can provide new ideas, resources, and expertise to

support the continued expansion of the HMPI.

Management Role of the North Carolina Emergency Management Division. In addition to its leadership role, the NCEMD has a major responsibility for the management of programs and initiatives to effectively implement mitigation measures across the state.

A message of *Measuring Success* is that management decisions on the selection of mitigation priorities and strategies will be facilitated by the availability of accurate, accessible data on hazards assessment, and an understanding of the effectiveness of mitigation strategies in reducing future losses.

Implementation Role of State and Local Government, Business and Non-Profit Organizations. The pace of progress toward capacity building and the institutionalization of hazard mitigation in North Carolina will be a function of the capacity to implement mitigation programs.

EVALUATE PROGRESS

Finally, an important aspect of a long-term initiative to create safe and sustainable communities is to evaluate progress. Progress can be evaluated at least two levels: institutional and program. Among the indicators of institutional progress:

- *the number of full-time professional staff that are devoted to the implementation of mitigation policies and programs at the state and local level* (at the NCEMD, for example,